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Newport, January 24, 1806.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, *of January* 18, 1806.

The following Message from the President of the United States, to the Senate and House of Representatives, was delivered yesterday, by Mr. COLES, *the President's Secretary.*

MESSAGE

From the President of the United States, to the Senate and House of Representatives.

IN my message to both houses of Congress, at the opening of their present session, I submitted to their attention, among other subjects, the oppression of our commerce and navigation by the irregular practices of armed vessels, public and private, and by the introduction of new principles, derogatory of the rights of neutrals, and unacknowledged by the usage of nations.

The memorials of several bodies of merchants of the United States are now communicated, and will develope these principles and practices, which are producing the most ruinous effects on our lawful commerce and navigation.

The right of a neutral to carry on commercial intercourse with every part of the dominions of a belligerent, permitted by the laws of the country (with the exception of blockaded ports, and contraband of war) was believed to have been decided between Great-Britain and the United States, by the sentence of their commissioners, mutually appointed to decide on that and other questions of difference between the two nations; and by the actual payment of the damages awarded by them against Great-Britain, for the infractions of that right. When, therefore, it was perceived that the same principle was revived, with others more novel, and extending the injury, instructions were given to the minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of London, and remonstrances duly made by him on this subject, as will appear by documents transmitted herewith. These were followed by a partial and temporary suspension only, without any disavowal of the principle. He has therefore been instructed to urge this subject anew, to bring it more fully to the bar of reason, and to insist on rights too evident, and too important to be surrendered. In the mean time the evil is proceeding under adjudications founded on the principle which is denied. Under these circumstances the subject presents itself for the consideration of Congress.

On the impressment of our seamen, our remonstrances have never been intermitted.—A hope existed at one moment, of an arrangement which might have been submitted to, but it soon passed away, and the practice, though relaxed at times in the distant seas, has been constantly pursued in those in our neighborhood. The grounds on which the reclamations on this subject have been urged, will appear in an extract from instructions to our minister at London, now communicated.

TH: JEFFERSON.

January 17, 1806.

DOCUMENTS.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State, to James Munroe, Esq. dated

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, April 12. 1805.

"The papers herewith inclosed, explain particularly the case of the brig Aurora.

"The sum of the case is, that whilst Spain was at war with Great-Britain, this vessel, owned by a citizen of the United States, brought a cargo of Spanish produce, purchased at the Havannah, from that place to Charleston, where the cargo was landed, except an insignificant portion of it, and the duties paid, or secured, according to law, in like manner as they are required to be paid, or secured, on a like cargo, from whatever port, meant for home consumption: that the cargo remained on land about three weeks, when it was re-shipped for Barcelona, in old Spain, and the duties drawn back, with a deduction of three and a half per cent, as is permitted to imported articles in all cases, at any time within one year, under certain regulations which were pursued in this case; that the vessel was taken on her voyage by a British cruizer, and sent for trial to Newfoundland, where the cargo was condemned by the Court of Vice-Admiralty; and that the cause was carried thence, by appeal, to Great-Britain, where it was apprehended that the sentence below would not be reversed.

The ground of this sentence was, and that of its confirmation, if such be the result, must be, that the trade in which the vessel was engaged was unlawful, and this unlawfulness must rest, first, on the general principle assumed by Great-Britain, that a trade from a colony to a parent country, being a trade not permitted to other nations in time of peace, cannot be made lawful to them in time of war; secondly, on the allegation that the continuity of the voyage from Havanna to Barcelona was not broken by landing the cargo in the United States, paying the duties thereon, and thus fulfilling the legal pre-requisites to a home consumption; and, therefore, that the cargo was subject even under the British regulation of January, 1798, which so far relaxes the general principle as to allow a direct trade between a belligerent colony, and a neutral country carrying on such a trade.

With respect to the general principle which disallows to neutral nations in time of war a trade not allowed to them in time of peace, it may be observed,

First. That the principle is of moderate date; that it is maintained, as is believed, by no other nation but Great-Britain; and that it was assumed by her under the auspices of a maritime ascendency, which rendered such a principle subservient to her particular interest. The history of her regulations on this subject shews, that they have been constantly modified under the influence of that consideration. The course of these modifications will be seen in an appendix to the fourth volume of Robinson's Admiralty Reports.

Secondly, That the principle is manifestly contrary to the general interest of commercial nations, as well as to the law of nations settled by the most approved authorities, which recognizes no restraints on the trade of nations not at war, with nations at war, other than that it shall be impartial between the latter, that it shall not extend to certain military articles, nor to the transportation of persons in military service, nor places actually blockaded or besieged.

Thirdly, That the principle is the more contrary to reason and to right, inasmuch as the admission of neutrals into a colonial trade shut against them in times of peace, may, and often does result from considerations which open to neutrals direct channels of trade with the parent state; shut to them in times of peace, the legality of which latter relaxation is not known to have been contested; and inasmuch as commerce may be, and frequently is opened in time of war, between a colony and other countries, from considerations which are not incident to the war, and which would produce the same effect in time of peace; such, for example, as a failure, or diminution of the ordinary sources of necessary supplies, or new turns in the course of profitable interchanges.

Fourthly, That it is not only contrary to the principles and practice of other nations, but to the practice of Great-Britain herself. It is well known to be her invariable practice in time of war, by relaxations in her navigation laws, to admit neutrals to trade in channels forbidden to them in times of peace; and particularly to open her colonial trade both to neutral vessels and supplies, to which it is shut in times of peace; and that one at least of her objects, in these relaxations, is to give to her trade an immunity from capture, to which in her own hands it would be subjected by the war.

Fifthly, the practice which has prevailed in the British dominions, sanctioned by orders of council and an act of parliament, [39 G. 3c. 98] authorising for British subjects a direct trade with the enemy, still further diminishes the force of her pretensions for depriving us of the colonial trade. Thus we see in Robinson's admiralty reports passim, that during the last war a licensed commercial intercourse prevailed between Great-Britain and her enemies, France, Spain and Holland, because it comprehended articles necessary for her manufactures and agriculture; notwithstanding the effect it had in opening a vent to the surplus productions of the others. In this manner she assumes to suspend the war itself as to particular objects of trade beneficial to herself; whilst she denies the right of the other belligerents to suspend their accustomed commercial restrictions, in favour of neutrals. But the injustice and inconsistency of her attempt to press a strict rule on neutrals, is more forcibly displayed by the nature of the trade which is openly carried on between the colonies of Great-Britain and Spain, in the West-Indies. The mode of it is detailed in the inclosed copy of a letter from wherein it will be seen that American vessels and cargoes, after being condemned in British courts, under pretence of illicit commerce, are sent on British account to the enemies of Great-Britain, if not to the very port of the destination interrupted when they were American property. What respect can be claimed from others to a doctrine not only of so recent an origin, and enforced with so little uniformity, but which is so conspicuously disregarded in practice by the nation itself, which stands alone in contending for it?

Sixthly, It is particularly worthy of attention that the board of commissioners jointly constituted by the British and American governments under the seventh article of the treaty of 1794, by reversing condemnations of the British courts founded on the British instructions of November 1793, condemned the principle, that a trade forbidden to neutrals in time of peace, could not be opened to them in time of war; on which precise principle these instructions were founded.—And as the reversal could be justified by no other authority than the law of nations, by which they were guided, the law of nations, according to that joint tribunal, condemns the principle here combatted. Whether the British commissioners concurred in these reversals, does not appear; but whether they did, or did not, the decision was equally binding; and affords a precedent which could not be disrespected by a like succeeding tribunal, and ought not to be without great weight with both nations, in like questions recurring between them.

On these grounds the United States may justly regard the British captures and condemnations of neutral trade with colonies of the enemies of Great-Britain, as violations of right; and if reason, consistently, or that sound policy which cannot be at variance with either, be allowed the weight which they ought to have, the British government will feel sufficient motives to repair the wrongs done, in such cases, by its cruizers and courts.

But, apart from this general view of the subject, a refusal to indemnify the sufferers, in the particular case of the Aurora, is destitute of every pretext; because, in the second place, the continuity of her voyage was clearly and palpably broken, and the trade converted into a new character.

It has been already noted, that the British regulation of 1798, admits a direct trade in time of war, between a belligerent colony and a neutral country carrying on the trade; and admits consequently the legality of the importation by the Aurora from the Havanna to Charleston. Nor has it ever been pretended that a neutral nation has not a right to re-export to any belligerent country whatever foreign productions, not contraband of war, which may have been duly incorporated and naturalized, as a part of the commercial stock of the country reexporting it.

The question then to be decided under the British regulation itself is, whether in landing the cargo, paying the duties, and thus effectually qualifying the articles for the legal consumption of the country, as if they had been its native productions, they were not at the same time equally qualified with native productions, for exportation to a foreign market. That such ought to be the decision, results irresistably from the following considerations.

1. From the respect which is due to the internal regulations of every country, where they cannot be charged with a temporising partiality towards particular belligerent parties, or with fraudulent views towards all of them. The regulations of the United States, on this subject, must be free from every possible imputation; being not only fair in their appearance, but just in their principles, and having continued the same during the periods of war, as they were in those of peace. It may be added that they probably correspond, in every essential feature relating to re-exportations, with the laws of other commercial countries, and particularly with those of Great-Britain. The annexed outline of them, by the Secretary of the Treasury, will at once explain their character, and shew that, in the case of the Aurora, every legal requisite was duly complied with.

2. From the impossibility of substituting any other admissible criterion, than that of landing the articles, and otherwise qualifying them for the use of the country. If this regular and customary proceeding, be not a barrier against further inquiries, where, it may be asked, are the inquiries to stop? By what evidence are particular articles to be identified on the high seas, or before a foreign tribunal? If identified, how is it to be ascertained whether they were imported with a view to the market at home, or to a foreign market, or as ought always to be presumed, to the one or the other as it should happen to invite? or if to a foreign market, whether to one forbidden or permitted by the British regulations? for it is to be recollected, that among the modifications which her policy had given to the general principle asserted by her, a direct trade is permitted to a neutral carrier from a belligerent colony, to her

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The ground of this sentence was, and that of its confirmation, if such be the result, must be, that the trade in which the vessel was engaged was unlawful, and this unlawfulness must rest, first, on the general principle assumed by Great-Britain, that a trade from a colony to a parent country, being a trade not permitted to other nations in time of peace, cannot be made lawful to them in time of war; secondly, on the allegation that the continuity of the voyage fom Havanna to Barcelona was not broken by landing the cargo in the United States, paying the duties thereon, and thus fulfilling the legal pre-requisites to a home consumption; and, therefore, that the cargo was subject even under the British regulation of January, 1798, which so far relaxes the general principle as to allow a direct trade between a belligerent colony, and a neutral country carrying on such a trade.

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It has been already noted, that the British regulation of 1798. admits a direct trade in time of war, between a belligerent colony and a neutral country carrying on the trade; and admits consequently the legality of the importation by the Aurora from the Havanna to Charleston. Nor has it ever been pretended that a neutral nation has not a right to re-export to any belligerent country whatever foreign productions, not contraband of war, which may have been duly incorporated and naturalized, as a part of the commercial stock of the country reexporting it.

The question then to be decided under the British regulation itself is, whether in landing the cargo, paying the duties, and thus as effectually qualifying the articles for the legal consumption of the country, as if they had been its native productions, they were not at the same time equally qualified with native productions, for exportation to a foreign market. That such ought to be the decision, results irresistably from the following considerations.

1. From the respect which is due to the internal regulations of every country, where they cannot be charged with a temporizing partiality towards particular belligerent parties, or with fraudulent views towards all of them. The regulations of the United States, on this subject, must be free from every possible imputation; being not only fair in their appearance, but just in their principles, and having continued the same during the periods of war, as they were in those of peace. It may be added that they probably correspond, in every essential feature relating to re-exportations, with the laws of other commercial countries, and particularly with those of Great-Britain. The annexed outline of them, by the Secretary of the Treasury, will at once explain their character, and shew that, in the case of the Aurora, every legal requisite was duly complied with.

2. From the impossibility of substituting any other admissible criterion, than that of landing the articles, and otherwise qualifying them for the use of the country. If this regular and customary proceeding, be not a barrier against further inquiries, where, it may be asked, are the inquiries to stop? By what evidence are particular articles to be identified on the high seas, or before a foreign tribunal? If identified, how is it to be ascertained whether they were imported with a view to the market at home, or to a foreign market, or as ought always to be presumed, to the one or the other as it should happen to invite? or if to a foreign market, whether to one forbidden or permitted by the British regulations? for it is to be recollected, that among the modifications which her policy had given to the general principle asserted by her, a direct trade is permitted to a neutral carrier from a belligerent colony, to her

ports, as well as to those of his own country. If, again, the landing of the goods, and the payment of the duties be not sufficient to break the continuity of the voyage, what, it may be asked, is the degree of internal change or alienation which will have that effect? May not a claim be set up to trace the articles from hand to hand, from ship to ship, in the same port, and even from one port to another port, as long as they remain in the country? In a word, in departing from the simple criterion, provided by the country itself, for its own legitimate and permanent objects, it is obvious that besides the defalcations which might be committed on our carrying-trade, pretexts will be given to cruisers for endless vexations on our commerce at large, and that laciitude and delays will accrue in the distant proceedings of Admiralty Courts, still more ruinous and intolerable.

3. From the decision in the British high court of admiralty itself, given in the case of the Polly, Lasky, master, by a judge deservedly celebrated for a profound judgment, which cannot be suspected of leaning towards doctrines unjust or injurious to the rights of his own country. On that occasion he expressly declares; "It is not my business to say what is universally the test of a bona fide importation: it is argued that it would be sufficient that the duties should be paid, and that the cargo should be landed. If these criteria are not to be resorted to, I should be at a loss to know what should be the test; and I am strongly disposed to hold, that it would be sufficient, that the goods should be landed and the duties paid."—2 Rob. Reports, p. 368—9.

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NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

NINTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, *Friday, January* 10, 1806.

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Mr. Thomas observed as there was nothing material before the house, he moved that the subject of yesterday should be resumed at 45 minutes past twelve; in consequence of such business being of a secret nature, the galleries were again cleared, and the house the remainder of this day proceeded with closed doors.

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It was moved that the letter and report be printed, when, Mr. Alston objected, observing that it would shew how defenceless we were in many positions, by designating the places where these arms are deposited.—He should therefore move, that the same be committed, which was agreed to.

There appeared to be the largest deposit at Springfield. At Philadelphia, Harper's ferry, and New-Orleans, there are large quantities of arms; and the remainder are distributed in the different forts, posts,, and garrisons in the union.

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The message and the documents accompanying it were very long. It stated, that he laid before the Senate and House of Representatives, the application for assistance, of the ex-bashaw of Tripoli Hamet Caramelli. It takes a view of that part of the war with Tripoli, where Mr. Eaton joined the forces of the ex-bashaw.

It appears that after putting the ex-bashaw into possession of the city of Derne, a place of great importance in that country, he was unable to raise a force sufficient to co-operate with us by land against Tripoli—and that Col. Lear for this, amongst other reasons, when all was ready to make an attack by sea, thought it the best time to negociate for a peace.

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The doors were again closed, on motion of Mr. Jackson, and remained so till 5 o'clock.

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The house commenced their proceedings at 11 o'clock, contrary to their usual course, in secret sitting, having on the preceding day adjourned while the doors continued closed, and while confidential business was pending.

The House continued sitting until 3 o'clock, when the doors were opened, and an adjournment ensued.

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Leave having been given, Mr. J. Randolph submitted from the committee of ways and means a bill making an additional appropriation to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the naval service during the year 1805, which was referred to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

About 12 o'clock the galleries were again cleared. They remained closed about 2 hours, when the doors were opened.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the amount of duties and drawbacks on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the union, and exported therefrom, during the years 1802, 1803 and 1804.

The bill to repeal the act to authorise the receipt of evidencies of the public debt in payment for the lands of the United States, and for other purposes relative to the public debt, was passed through a committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

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This message, being partly of a public and partly of a confidential nature the galleries were cleared for a short time; while the latter part was read. The doors being again opened, the Clerk read the former part of the message relative to British aggressions on neutral rights. The message contains a copy of a letter transmitted by the Secretary of State to Mr. Monroe, dated April 1, 1805, on the impressment of American seamen; and the copy of a letter from the Secretary to Mr. Monroe, dated April 12, 1805, on the doctrine lately set up by Britain, relative to neutral trade. Besides these papers, the message enclosed memorials from the merchants of New-York, of Newburyport of Phisdelphia, and of Charleston, and from the United Insurance Company of New-York, from the Newport Insurance Company, and from the Norfolk Marine Insurance Company.

Mr. Thomas moved the reference of the message to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, which was negatived.

Mr. Nicholson then moved to refer the message to the committee of ways and means. The house concurred in his motion to refer so much of the message as relates to spoliations to the committee of ways and means. Ayes 59—Noes 13.

So much of the message as relates to the impressment of seamen, was referred to a select committee of seven members.

Mr. Gregg said that he had early in the session offered a resolution, which he thought had been at the time referred to a committee of the whole house. Finding that this was not the case, he rose to move that it should be so referred.—This resolution, as follows, was taken into consideration—Ayes 58—Noes 21—and referred to a committee of the whole house on the 1st Monday in February.

Resolved, That so much of an act entitled "An act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the State of Tennessee," as appropriates any portion of said lands for the purpose of satisfying, quieting, or compensating any claims to the said lands, derived from any act, or pretended act of the state of Georgia, and neither recognised by the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia, nor embraced by the two first sections of the above mentioned act be repealed. Adjourned until Monday.

SENATE.

Monday, January 13.

Mr. Adams moved to refer the memorials of B. Hitchborne and others, of James Sullivan and others, and of Joseph Pippin and others, claimants under the Yazoo purchase, praying for the legislative adjustment of their claims, or that the Supreme Court may be authorised to decide on their validity. On this motion a short debate arose, when the question was taken, the reference carried by the casting vote of the Vice-President, and a committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Baldwin, Adams, Anderson, Bradley, and Sumpter.

Wednesday, January 15.

On the question, shall it be

Resolved, That that part of the President's message which relates to the spoliations of our commerce on the high seas, and informs us of the new principles assumed by the British courts of Admiralty, as a pretext for the condemnation of our vessels in their prize courts, be referred to a special committee?

Determined in the affirmative.—Yeas 25—Nays 5—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Adair, Anderson, Baldwin, Bradley, Condit, Gilman, Hillhouse, Howland. Kitchill, Logan, Maclay, Mitchill, Moore, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Smith of Ohio, Smith of Ten. Smith of Vt. Sumpter, Tracy, Turner, White, Worthington, and Wright.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Pickering, and Plumer.

Committee.—Messrs. Smith of Md. Mitchill, Anderson, Logan, Tracy, Adams, and Baldwin.

A memorial was presented from the merchants of Philadelphia, commenting in strong terms on the injustice of the late British orders, and representing the various outrages committed on the American trade.

Referred to Messrs Anderson, S. Smith, Baldwin, Mitchill, Logan, Tracy, and Adams.

On motion of Dr. Logan, the Senate resumed the consideration of his motion for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the commercial intercourse between the United States and the French island of St. Domingo.

The question was taken by Yeas and Nays, without debate—Yeas 21—Nays 7—as follows.

Yeas—Messrs. Adair, Anderson, Baldwin, Bradley, Condit, Fenner, Gilman, Howland, Kitchel, Logan, Maclay, Moore, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Smith of Ohio, Smith of Ten. Smith of Vt. Sumter, Turner, Worthington, and Wright.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Hillhouse, Mitchill, Pickering, Plumer, Tracy, and White.

When Dr. Logan offered the bill which was read twice.

The following is the Bill above alluded to.

A BILL,

To suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and the French island of St. Domingo.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after due notice of this act at the several custom-houses, no ship or vessel, owned, hired, or employed, wholly or in part, by any person or persons residing within the United States or the territories thereof, shall receive a clearance or be permitted to leave the port where she may be, for any port or place within the island of St. Domingo.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer."

BY THE MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 15, 1806.

WE hear (but do not vouch for the truth of the information, although we believe it substantially correct) that the Resolutions of J. Randolph, Esquire, the American Prime Minister, breathing the most hostile spirit towards Great-Britain, failed in committee of the whole house on Friday last, during the secret sitting of that honorable body.

It is further stated, that Dr. Leib, and another honourable member, were dispatched out of doors, in order to reconnoitre, and to ascertain whether Mr. Randolph's voice could there be heard distinctly; and to their great astonishment they heard every word. Upon which guards were placed to prevent any person from approaching too near—and thereby becoming acquainted with the secret business of the house.

We presume, upon this evidence, that Mr. Randolph must have been uncommonly animated, if not *irritated*; otherwise he could not have been heard without the doors of the Representatives chamber.

We do not know the particulars of the Resolutions submitted to the House, and backed by the thundering eloquence of this youthful premier—but generally they are said to be inimical to Great-Britain.

It will no doubt surprise the public to hear that the measures *recommended* by the President of the United States, have been opposed in almost every instance by the party hitherto denominated the President's friends. It was remarked by a Federalist to whom this was told, that such conduct was very strange and unaccountable, upon any principle but opposition—because they see Federalists, who have always had the honor and interests of their country at heart, desirous to adopt energetic measures to maintain the rights of our nation. *Query*—Has the President changed his principles—or are his former friends deserting him?—At a time when union in public sentiment is desirable, differences of opinion should be forgotten.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 21.

French Diplomacy.—We this day lay before our readers the most extraordinary correspondence we have ever yet perused. One would suppose, from the style and language of Talleyrand and Turreau to our government, that their dispatches had been mis-directed; and that they were in fact, intended to convey the angry invectives of a haughty slave-holder in France, to his degraded vassals in the West-Indies.

It is not a little astonishing, that a correspondence of this nature, some part of which is dated more than six months ago, should have remained to this time a profound secret, alike unknown to the people and to Congress, and that even now we are left to conjecture what answer, or whether any, has been returned by our government to all this bullying and insolent rhodomontade.—Has Gen. Turreau so frightened the *greatest man in America*, that he dare not say a word for himself and his country in reply to the most imperious mandates, prescribing in the language of a master, what the conduct of this government *must* be?——The conclusion of Talleyrand's last communication, dated so long ago as the 16th of August, is very little, if at all, short of a declaration of war; yet that denunciation has never been heard of by the people until the present moment, and even now we are ignorant whether any sort of reply has been made. If we were governed by *real* women, there would be some sort of apology for such conduct.

[*U. S. Gazette.*]

Note well.—The letters of Talleyrand and Turreau are not published in Mr. Jefferson's Intelligencer. That of Gen. Armstrong to M. Marbois, relative to the ship New-Jersey, has not been thought worth insertion in any of the democratic papers. Probably government don't care to have much said about such things. We will take care, however, that they shall be pretty well known, and not soon forgotten.

January 23.

There are nine United States frigates lying in the Eastern Branch of the Potowmac (Washington) not one fit for sea—and unless attended to will speedily be unfit for any thing.

The Schooner Mohawk, Quarles, of Norfolk, arrived at Cape-Francois, was demanded by the black rotation consignee; the Captain, however, not having confidence in him, delivered only about 1000 dollars property to him, observing that when that was sold and accounted for, he would deliver more.—On this being known to his black Majesty Dessalines, an armed force was ordered on board the Schooner, and the cargo all taken out.

Mr. Bowdoin, our Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, was, at the period of the last advices, at Paris. Mr. C. Pinckney's functions ceased on Mr. Bowdoin's arrival, and he has resided for his health in the neighbourhood of Lisbon since. Mr. Erving our *charge des affaires* is at Madrid, and through him, or Mr. Bowdoin, only, can authentic information concerning our claims on Spain be expected to be communicated. The late report of advices by Mr. Parish, is unfounded.—*Aurora.*

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 25.

An American gentleman is said to be preparing, and will soon publish, a reply to the celebrated English pamphlet, "*War in Disguise, or the Frauds of the Neutral Flags.*"

Mechanics the favorites of Fortune.—The following five instances of rare good fortune, have occurred within the short space of two years.

In the 2d Literature Lottery, the prize of 25,000 dollars was drawn by a *Blacksmith*, in the city of New-York.—In the 3d Lottery, the 25,000 dollars came up the property of a *Taylor* in Baltimore; and the 10,000 dollars to a *Taylor* in New-York.—A *Shoemaker* in New-York has the 20,000 dollars in the Road Lottery now drawing in that city; and a *Bookbinder* in Philadelphia, has the 10 000 dollars in the Delaware Bridge Lottery, also now drawing.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JAN. 28.

The storm which commenced on Thursday last did no material damage in this harbour; although it increased to a gale. The ship

ports, as well as to those of his own country. If, again, the landing of the goods, and the payment of the duties be not sufficient to break the continuity of the voyage, what, it may be asked, is the degree of internal change or alienation which will have that effect? May not a claim be set up to trace the articles from hand to hand, from ship to ship, in the same port, and even from one port to another port, as long as they remain in the country? In a word, in departing from the simple criterion, provided by the country itself, for its own legitimate and permanent objects, it is obvious that besides the defalcations which might be committed on our carrying-trade, pretexts will be given to cruisers for endless vexations on our commerce at large, and that laciitade and delays will accrue in the distant proceedings of Admiralty Courts, still more ruinous and intolerable.

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Resolved, That so much of an act entitled "An act regulating the grants of land, and providing for the disposal of the lands of the United States, south of the State of Tennessee," as appropriates any portion of said lands for the purpose of satisfying, quieting, or compensating any claims to the said lands, derived from any act, or pretended act of the state of Georgia, and neither recognised by the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and the state of Georgia, nor embraced by the two first sections of the above mentioned act be repealed. Adjourned until Monday.

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A memorial was presented from the merchants of Philadelphia, commenting in strong terms on the injustice of the late British orders, and representing the various outrages committed on the American trade.

Referred to Messrs Anderson, S. Smith, Baldwin, Mitchill, Logan, Tracy, and Adams.

On motion of Dr. Logan, the Senate resumed the consideration of his motion for leave to bring in a bill to prohibit the commercial intercourse between the United States and the French island of St. Domingo.

The question was taken by Yeas and Nays, without debate—Yeas 21—Nays 7—as follows.

Yeas—Messrs. Adair, Anderson, Baldwin, Bradley, Condit, Fenner, Gilman, Howland, Kitchel, Logan, Maclay, Moore, Smith of Md. Smith of N. Y. Smith of Ohio, Smith of Ten. Smith of Vt. Sumter, Turner, Worthington, and Wright.

Nays—Messrs. Adams, Hillhouse, Mitchill, Pickering, Plumer, Tracy, and White.

When Dr. Logan offered the bill which was read twice.

The following is the Bill above alluded to.

A BILL,

To suspend the commercial intercourse between the United States and the French island of St. Domingo.

BE it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after due notice of this act at the several custom-houses, no ship or vessel, owned, hired, or employed, wholly or in part, by any person or persons residing within the United States or the territories thereof, shall receive a clearance or be permitted to leave the port where she may be, for any port or place within the island of St. Domingo.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress, and no longer."

BY THE MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, JANUARY 15, 1806.

WE hear (but do not vouch for the truth of the information, although we believe it substantially correct) that the Resolutions of J. Randolph, Esquire, the American Prime Minister, breathing the most hostile spirit towards Great-Britain, failed in committee of the whole house on Friday last, during the secret sitting of that honorable body.

It is further stated, that Dr. Leib, and another honourable member, were dispatched out of doors, in order to reconnoitre, and to ascertain whether Mr. Randolph's voice could there be heard distinctly; and to their great astonishment they heard every word. Upon which guards were placed to prevent any person from approaching too near—and thereby becoming acquainted with the secret business of the house.

We presume, upon this evidence, that Mr. Randolph must have been uncommonly animated, if not *irritated*; otherwise he could not have been heard without the doors of the Representatives chamber.

We do not know the particulars of the Resolutions submitted to the House, and backed by the thundering eloquence of this youthful premier—but generally they are said to be inimical to Great-Britain.

It will no doubt surprise the public to hear that the measures *recommended* by the President of the United States, have been opposed in almost every instance by the party hitherto denominated the President's friends. It was remarked by a Federalist to whom this was told, that such conduct was very strange and unaccountable, upon any principle but opposition—because they see Federalists, who have always had the honor and interests of their country at heart, desirous to adopt energetic measures to maintain the rights of our nation. *Query*—Has the President changed his principles—or are his former friends deserting him?—At a time when union in public sentiment is desirable, differences of opinion should be forgotten.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 21.

French Diplomacy.—We this day lay before our readers the most extraordinary correspondence we have ever yet perused. One would suppose, from the style and language of Talleyrand and Turreau to our government, that their dispatches had been mis-directed; and that they were in fact, intended to convey the angry invectives of a haughty slave-holder in France, to his degraded vassals in the West-Indies.

It is not a little astonishing, that a correspondence of this nature, some part of which is dated more than six months ago, should have remained to this time a profound secret, alike unknown to the people and to Congress, and that even now we are left to conjecture what answer, or whether any, has been returned by our government to all this bullying and insolent rhodomontade.—Has Gen. Turreau so frightened the *greatest man in America*, that he dare not say a word for himself and his country in reply to the most imperious mandates, prescribing in the language of a master, what the conduct of this government *must* be?——The conclusion of Talleyrand's last communication, dated so long ago as the 16th of August, is very little, if at all, short of a declaration of war; yet that denunciation has never been heard of by the people until the present moment, and even now we are ignorant whether any sort of reply has been made. If we were governed by *real* women, there would be some sort of apology for such conduct.

[*U. S. Gazette.*]

Note well.—The letters of Talleyrand and Turreau are not published in Mr. Jefferson's Intelligencer. That of Gen. Armstrong to M. Marbois, relative to the ship New-Jersey, has not been thought worth insertion in any of the democratic papers. Probably government don't care to have much said about such things. We will take care, however, that they shall be pretty well known, and not soon forgotten.

January 23.

There are nine United States frigates lying in the Eastern Branch of the Potowmac (Washington) not one fit for sea—and unless attended to will speedily be unfit for any thing.

The Schooner Mohawk, Quarles, of Norfolk, arrived at Cape-Francois, was demanded by the black rotation consignee; the Captain, however, not having confidence in him, delivered only about 1000 dollars property to him, observing that when that was sold and accounted for, he would deliver more.—On this being known to his black Majesty Dessalines, an armed force was ordered on board the Schooner, and the cargo all taken out.

Mr. Bowdoin, our Ambassador at the Court of Madrid, was, at the period of the last advices, at Paris. Mr. C. Pinckney's functions ceased on Mr. Bowdoin's arrival, and he has resided for his health in the neighbourhood of Lisbon since. Mr. Erving our *charge des affaires* is at Madrid, and through him, or Mr. Bowdoin, only, can authentic information concerning our claims on Spain be expected to be communicated. The late report of advices by Mr. Parish, is unfounded.—*Aurora.*

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JANUARY 25.

An American gentleman is said to be preparing, and will soon publish, a reply to the celebrated English pamphlet, "*War in Disguise, or the Frauds of the Neutral Flags.*"

Mechanics the favorites of Fortune.—The following five instances of rare good fortune, have occurred within the short space of two years.

In the 2d Literature Lottery, the prize of 25,000 dollars was drawn by a *Blacksmith*, in the city of New-York.—In the 3d Lottery, the 25,000 dollars came up the property of a *Taylor* in Baltimore; and the 10,000 dollars to a *Taylor* in New-York.—A *Shoemaker* in New-York has the 20,000 dollars in the Road Lottery now drawing in that city; and a *Bookbinder* in Philadelphia, has the 10 000 dollars in the Delaware Bridge Lottery, also now drawing.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JAN. 28.

The storm which commenced on Thursday last did no material damage in this harbour; although it increased to a gale. The ship

June, Bates, which sailed for Batavia, was driven from her anchorage, in Nantasket Roads, and went ashore on Rainsford's Island; but has since been got off without damage. The pilot who arrived from the Vineyard yesterday, informs that nineteen sail of vessels were driven on shore at Holmes' Hole and Edgarton, on Thursday night; among these are, ships Bellisarius, Capt. Peelle, from the Cape of Good Hope, belonging to Mr. Crowninshield, of Salem, she is bilged. Ship Active, belonging to Messrs. Nichols and Hodges of Salem. The latter and many other vessels it is expected may be got off witout very serious damage. There were about thirty sail of vessels lying at the Vineyard previous to the storm.

The late gale was felt very severely at Cape Ann. A brig from Guadaloupe, for Portland, owned by Mr. David Greene, drifted out of the harbour, in the gale, and has not been heard of since; from her situation, the Capt. and most of the crew being sick, it is feared she is gone ashore—the schr. Phenix, also belonging to Portland, and owned by Joseph M'Lellan and Son, cut away her foremast and rode out the gale.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1806.

FROM WASHINGTON, January 20.

"Of these last ten days' secret deliberations of the House of Representatives, nothing has yet transpired in its regular course. A bill has certainly been passed. It was sent to the Senate on Friday last, when there was wonderful caution used at the Senate doors—the very passage leading to the Secretary's office was guarded, and at the door, about 30 feet from the hall of secrets, a centinel was placed. During the debates of the Representatives, Johnny Randolph is said to have nearly wasted the little portion of stamina he has left. It is also whispered that some of his best friends *irritated* him. Our chancellor of the exchequer, is not in all points equal to Billy Pitt. —Our Johnny cannot keep his temper; and their Billy never loses his equilibrium. A few days more we shall most likely have to wait, in anxious expectation of the delivery of this long labour of this our mountain—Pray Heaven the old proverb may not be verified."

ST. DOMINGO TRADE.

On the 10th ult. The President of the United States, communicated to Congress, sundry Documents of the French government, against the Commerce carried on by the citizens of the United States, to the Island of St. Domingo.

No. 1. Is a letter from Gen. *Turreau*, (French Minister to the United States,) to the Secretary of State, complaining of these circumstances; and stating among other things, that force was used to protect the intercourse, by arming private ships, &c.

No. 2. Is another letter from the same to the same, recalling the attention of government to his former letter (which had remained unanswered,) with this additional remark (or rebuke)—"The system of tolerance which produces this Commerce, which suffers its being armed, which encourages, with impunity, its extension and its excess *cannot longer remain:* and the Emperor and King, my master, expects from the dignity and candour of the Government of the United States, that an end be put to it promptly!"

No. 3. Is a letter from *Talleyrand* to Gen. *Armstrong* received among the late dispatches from France. Mons. *Talleyrand*, observes, "That he had several times called the attention of the American minister to the Commerce carried on from the ports of the United States to those of St. Domingo, occupied by the rebels; but that notwithstanding these appeals, the trade was still carried on, and appeared daily to increase, with the aggravating circumstances of giving aid to the rebels, by supplying them with arms, ammunition, provisions, and other articles, of which they stood in need;—That although the commerce may be no more than the result of private speculations, still the government of the United States are bound to put a stop to it, inasmuch as no state can second the spirit of revolt of the subjects of another power, with whom they are at peace; that the adventures for that Island, are made with such a scandalous publicity,* as to render it impossible, that the government of the United Stats should longer shut its eyes upon the transaction:—That the most serious attention of the goverment of the United States is called towards a commerce, which it becomes its dignity and candor, no longer to permit;—That the federal government cannot so far separate itself from the inhabitants of the United States as to permit to them acts and communications, which it thinks itself bound to interdict to itself; or, as to think, that it can distinguish its own responsibility from that of its subjects, when there is in question an unparalleled revolt, whose circumstances, and whose horrible consequences, must alarm all nations, and who are all equally interested in seeing it cease:—That he is charged by the Emperor to request, that this unjust and iniquitous trade be interdicted, under whatever pretext or designation it may have been carried on."

No. 4. Is another letter from Talleyrand, (dated August 16, 1805, and addressed to General Armstrong) in which he states—"That fresh proofs were daily received of the continuance and extension of this unjustifiable commerce; that vessels were armed to protect the convoys; and contracts entered into between Dessalines, and American merchants, for the supply of arms and ammunition;—That a vessel had been seized on her outward bound passage from St. Domingo for New-York, who had convoyed into a revolted part of the island, three cargoes of gunpowder; and that other acts of equal violence against every system of peace and good friendship, were so frequently committed, and so generally known, that it was impossible for the administration of the United States any longer to tolerate or permit them." This letter concludes with the following appeal to the justice of our government:—"Without doubt the federal government would not wish, in order to favour certain private speculations, to give new facilities to rebellion and robbery *(brigandage)*; and tolerance of a commerce so scandalous would be unworthy of it. Neither your government nor his majesty can be any longer indifferent to it: and as the seriousness of the facts, which occasion this complaint, obliges his majesty to consider as good prize every thing which shall enter the ports of St. Domingo, occupied by the rebels, and every thing coming out, he persuades himself, that the government of the United States, will take, on its part, against this commerce, at once illicit and contrary to all the principles of the law of nations, all the repressive and authoritative measures proper to put an end to it. *This system of impunity and tolerance can no longer continue;* and his majesty is convinced, that your government will think it due from its frankness *promptly to put an end to it.*"

From the United States' Gazette, of January 24, 1806.

We are indebted to a friend at Washington, for a copy of a bill introduced into the Senate of the United States on Monday last, by Mr. Wright, a democratic member from Maryland. We are bound in charity to believe the man mad—stark staring mad—because, we should be sorry to think him a fool.—I wonder whether Congress are going to spend their whole time in idle ravings like this while business of the most momentous nature is pressing upon them.

IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
JANUARY 20, 1806.

Agreeably to notice given on the 16th inst. Mr. Wright asked and obtained leave to bring in the following bill, which was read and passed to a second reading.

A BILL,
For the protection and indemnification of American Seamen.

WHEREAS, by the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, made between his Britannic majesty and the United States, at London, on the 19th day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, by the first article of said treaty, it is agreed, "That there shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between his Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people of every degree, without exception of persons or places." And whereas, in direct violation of said treaty, his Britannic majesty has caused to be impressed out of the ships of the United States, sailing on the high seas, divers citizens of said United States; and has compelled them to serve on board the ships of war of his said Britannic Majesty, in violation of their liberty, and at the hazard of their lives; and in despite of the remonstrances of the government of the United States, continues said unjust practice; and the seamen of the United States so impressed by force, retains in his service. And whereas, the United States are solemnly bound to protect all those who are bound in allegiance to the said United States. Therefore,

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the day of next, any person or persons, who shall impress any seamen on board any vessel bearing the flag of the United States, upon the high seas, or in any river, haven, basin or bay, under pretext or colour of a commission from any foreign power, shall for every such offence be adjudged a pirate and felon; and on conviction shall suffer death. And the trial in any such case may be had, where the offender is apprehended or may be first brought.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any American seaman, sailing under the flag of the United States, on any person or persons attempting to impress him by force, from on board any vessel of the United States, upon the high seas, or in any river, haven, basin or bay, to repel such force by shooting, or otherwise killing and destroying the person or persons so attempting to impress him; and shall, as an encouragement to resist, be entitled to a bounty of Two Hundred Dollars, to be paid to him or his order, or legal Representatives, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on information being given to the President of the United States, proving satisfactorily to him, that any citizen of the United States, who shall have been impressed or forced by violence or threats, to enter on board any foreign vessel, shall suffer death, or any other corporal punishment by the authority of such power; it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to cause the most rigorous and exact retaliation on any subjects of that government, whom he is hereby authorized to seize and take for that purpose.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every American seaman, heretofore or hereafter impressed and compelled to serve on board any foreign ship or vessel, shall be entitled to receive as an indemnification for his slavery and hardships on board the ship in which he has been, or shall be compelled to serve, from the day of his impressment, the sum of sixty dollars per month, for every month he has, or shall serve, on board said ship or ships; and that the said seaman, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be entitled to recover the same in the district court of the state in which the port lies, from which the vessel cleared, for the voyage in which he was taken, by attachment of any private debt, due from any citizen of the United States, to any subject of that government, by whose subjects he had been impressed; and that any sums of money so attached out of the hands of any debtor, shall be a payment of so much of said debt, and may be pleaded in payment or discount to the amount of the said sums so attached, and all the costs of said attachment, which shall be allowed as a payment of that amount in any suit for said debt, And that so much of the treaty of London of nineteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, as secures the inviolability of such debts, as will be infringed by the attachments or recoveries hereby authorised, shall not (so far as is necessary in the execution of this act only) be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States.

Good Tidings.—The New-York Gazette, of Monday last, observes—"We learn from good authority, that our government, some time since, sent out a letter inviting Mr. Armstrong, (our Minister at France) to return to the United States, in consequence of his base conduct relative to the ship New-Jersey."

It is to be hoped that Mr. Armstrong will not refuse to accept this *invitation;* as we should be sorry to see the "greatest man in America" forced to join with him "in the unprofitable contest, of *trying which can do the other the most harm.*"

A very spirited memorial from the merchants of Philadelphia, on the subject of our commercial relations, has been presented to Congress.

A duel was fought near Pittsburgh, (Pen.) the 8th ult. between Tarleton Bates, Esq. and a Mr. Stewart; in which the former was killed.—A political dispute originated this barbarous and fatal affray.

It is said that Gen. Eaton is compiling a History of the Intercourse between the United States and the Barbary powers, and of the late war with Tripoli.

A *Slate Quarry* has lately been discovered near Lebanon-Springs, State of New-York.—The Slate is said to be of a superior quality; and will doubtless prove an important public benefit.

It is reported at Washington, (says the New-York Gazette of Monday last,) that Bonaparte intends to demand a compensation for our trade with Hayti hitherto.

All the "*great news*" from Lisbon, about the accommodation of our disputes with Spain, it is said at the Southward, will turn out mere moon-shine.

The report of the arrival of the Rochefort squadron at Martinico was untrue.

BRITISH PUBLICATIONS.

The British list of new publications, for the month of September, 1805, mentions, 2 of biography, 3 on botany, 3 on education, 2 on horsemanship, 1 in history, 5 on medicine, 8 miscellanies, 6 novels, 9 of poetry, 4 on politics, 21 on religion, 2 typographical, 6 of voyages and travels. 50 foreign books, on various subjects, were introduced during the month.

The *economy* of our present rulers, says a late writer, is something like that of certain alchymists, who have so far succeeded in their search after the philosopher's stone, as to find out a method of extracting gold from other metals, at a cost about ten times the value of the gold so acquired.

Closed Doors—Is still the order of the day at Washington. By our latest accounts Congress had sat in secret for *thirteen* days; and the subject of their deliberations was still unknown.—The reported adjustment of our differences with Spain, did not meet belief; indeed conjecture attributes the secret proceedings to relate to affairs with that nation.—*New London Gazette.*

MARRIED—At Little-Compton on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Shephard, Mr. *Lyndon Simmons*; to Miss *Mary Taylor*, (daughter of Philip Taylor, Esq.) both of that town.

DIED—In this town, on Saturday evening, the 25th ult. in the 66th year of his age, THOMAS TROMP TYRRELL, Esq. late of the Island of Jamaica, but for several years past, a very respectable inhabitant of this town, in which, early in life, he had laid the foundation of a good education.

Having returned to his native country, with a mind warmly impressed with affection for that of America, and acquired by successful industry, with a fair and unspotted reputation, a handsome competence, he preferred the enjoyment of it, in this more moderate clime, and accordingly came back to Newport—married an amiable widow Lady, and was, doubtless, anticipating the pleasing prospect of many happy years to come—when, alas!—so vain all dependence on sublunary bliss—he was violently attacked with a paralitic disorder, which deprived him totally of the use of his right side, and, in part, of speech;—in this situation he remained nearly two years, repeated shocks weakening his frame, hitherto healthy and robust, till, at length, exhausted nature sunk beneath the accumulated weight of disease.

The polite well-bred gentleman—the facetious, agreeable companion, and the serious unaffected Christian, were traits too conspicuous not to attract notice; and gain him general esteem, while the practice of domestic virtues eminently graced his character, and excited, at his dissolution, the sincere sorrow and regret of all his friends and connections.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Jan. 31.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Fame, Waldin,	New-York
Columbia, Borden,	Ditto
Abigail, Hazard,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship Commerce, Lawton,	Havanna
Schooner Pegasus, Hudson,	Ditto
Brig Friendship, Taggart,	Wilmington

Just Received, from New-York,

And for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

WAR IN DISGUISE;

OR, THE

FRAUDS OF THE NEUTRAL FLAGS.

One Volume Octavo—Price 8*s.* 3*d.*

THIS is the celebrated work just published in London, which is, in point of style, inferior to no production since the days of Junius. The contents of this singular book are not less interesting than its style—as the work is acknowledged to be written at the instigation of the English Ministry, and involves principles of the utmost commercial importance, to this as well as to every other maritime neutral country. In short, no person who has an interest, either direct or indirect, in commercial pursuits, should omit the perusal of this publication.

Feb. 1, 1806.

To be Sold, or Leased,

And possession given the 25th of March next.

THE estate belonging to the Marine Society, now in the occupation of Capt. John Warren, situated on Easton's point, bounded on Washington and Poplar Streets; a pleasant and airy situation.—Any person inclining to purchase, (which would be preferred) or hire, will please apply to the subscribers,

BENJAMIN PEIRCE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
EDWARD EASTON,
JOHN CAHOONE,
GEORGE TOPHAM,
} *Committee.*

Newport, January 28, 1806.

A FEW Quarter-casks of Old Sherry Wine—Havanna Sugar in boxes and barrels—and best retailing Molasses, to be Sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. Store No. 33, Long-Wharf.

Newport, Jan. 31, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE well-known Sloop HUNTRESS, with all her appurtenances (completely fitted and furnished as a New-York Packet)—This vessel is ninety-nine Tons, eighteen months old, built of the best materials our country affords, and is the most commodious vessel ever yet established in that line.—Conditions liberal, and may be known by applying to

EARL and ALLSTON—or
JOHN G. & SAM. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, January 30, 1806.

TAKEN UP,

(A short Time since)

A CEDAR BOAT, about 12 feet keel.—The owner, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

JOHN WEEDEN.

North-Kingstown, Jan. 25, 1806.

THE Honorable Court of Probate for the Town of Portsmouth, have allowed the further term of six months, from the eighth day of January, 1806, for the creditors of ELIZABETH HEFFERNAN, late of Portsmouth, Widow, deceased, to exhibit and make out their claims before the subscribers, commissioners upon said estate.—We will receive said claims at our respective dwellings, at any time within said term.—No account will be allowed, unless properly authenticated.

HENRY LAWTON,
ROBERT DENNIS, jun.

Portsmouth, January 24, 1806.

* *This alludes to the feast given by Capt.* LEWIS, *on board his ship, on her return voyage from St. Domingo to New York.*

June, Bates, which sailed for Batavia, was driven from her anchorage, in Nantasket Roads, and went ashore on Rainsford's Island; but has since been got off without damage. The pilot who arrived from the Vineyard yesterday, informs that nineteen sail of vessels were driven on shore at Holmes' Hole and Edgarton, on Thursday night; among these are, ships Bellisarius, Capt. Peelle, from the Cape of Good Hope, belonging to Mr. Crowninshield, of Salem, she is bilged. Ship Active, belonging to Messrs. Nichols and Hodges of Salem. The latter and many other vessels it is expected may be got off witout very serious damage. There were about thirty sail of vessels lying at the Vineyard previous to the storm.

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NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1806.

FROM WASHINGTON, January 20.

"Of these last ten days' secret deliberations of the House of Representatives, nothing has yet transpired in its regular course. A bill has certainly been passed. It was sent to the Senate on Friday last, when there was wonderful caution used at the Senate doors—the very passage leading to the Secretary's office was guarded, and at the door, about 30 feet from the hall of secrets, a centinel was placed. During the debates of the Representatives, Johnny Randolph is said to have nearly wasted the little portion of stamina he has left. It is also whispered that some of his best friends *irritated* him. Our chancellor of the exchequer, is not in all points equal to Billy Pitt. —Our Johnny cannot keep his temper; and their Billy never loses his equilibrium. A few days more we shall most likely have to wait, in anxious expectation of the delivery of this long labour of this our mountain—Pray Heaven the old proverb may not be verified."

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A BILL,

For the protection and indemnification of American Seamen.

WHEREAS, by the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, made between his Britannic majesty and the United States, at London, on the 19th day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, by the first article of said treaty, it is agreed, "That there shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace, and a true and sincere friendship between his Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the United States of America, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people of every degree, without exception of persons or places." And whereas, in direct violation of said treaty, his Britannic majesty has caused to be impressed out of the ships of the United States, sailing on the high seas, divers citizens of said United States; and has compelled them to serve on board the ships of war of his said Britannic Majesty, in violation of their liberty, and at the hazard of their lives; and in despite of the remonstrances of the government of the United States, continues said unjust practice; and the seamen of the United States so impressed by force, retains in his service. And whereas, the United States are solemnly bound to protect all those who are bound in allegiance to the said United States. Therefore,

Be it enacted, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the day of next, any person or persons, who shall impress any seamen on board any vessel bearing the flag of the United States, upon the high seas, or in any river, haven, basin or bay, under pretext or colour of a commission from any foreign power, shall for every such offence be adjudged a pirate and felon; and on conviction shall suffer death. And the trial in any such case may he had, where the offender is apprehended or may be first brought.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any American seaman, sailing under the flag of the United States, on any person or persons attempting to impress him by force, from on board any vessel of the United States, upon the high seas, or in any river, haven, basin or bay, to repel such force by shooting, or otherwise killing and destroying the person or persons so attempting to impress him; and shall, as an encouragement to resist, be entitled to a bounty of Two Hundred Dollars, to be paid to him or his order, or legal Representatives, out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on information being given to the President of the United States, proving satisfactorily to him, that any citizen of the United States, who shall have been impressed or forced by violence or threats, to enter on board any foreign vessel, shall suffer death, or any other corporal punishment by the authority of such power; it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to cause the most rigorous and exact retaliation on any subjects of that government, whom he is hereby authorized to seize and take for that purpose.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That every American seaman, heretofore or hereafter impressed and compelled to serve on board any foreign ship or vessel, shall be entitled to receive as an indemnification for his slavery and hardships on board the ship in which he has been, or shall be compelled to serve, from the day of his impressment, the sum of sixty dollars per month, for every month he has, or shall serve, on board said ship or ships; and that the said seaman, his heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, shall be entitled to recover the same in the district court of the state in which the port lies, from which the vessel cleared, for the voyage in which he was taken, by attachment of any private debt, due from any citizen of the United States, to any subject of that government, by whose subjects he had been impressed; and that any sums of money so attached out of the hands of any debtor, shall be a payment of so much of said debt, and may be pleaded in payment or discount to the amount of the said sums so attached, and all the costs of said attachment, which shall be allowed as a payment of that amount in any suit for said debt, And that so much of the treaty of London of nineteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, as secures the inviolability of such debts, as will be infringed by the attachments or recoveries hereby authorised, shall not (so far as is necessary in the execution of this act only) be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States.

Good Tidings.—The New-York Gazette, of Monday last, observes—"We learn from good authority, that our government, some time since, sent out a letter inviting Mr. Armstrong, (our Minister at France) to return to the United States, in consequence of his base conduct relative to the ship New-Jersey."

It is to be hoped that Mr. Armstrong will not refuse to accept this *invitation*; as we should be sorry to see the "greatest man in America" forced to join with him "in the unprofitable contest, of *trying which can do the other the most harm.*"

A very spirited memorial from the merchants of Philadelphia, on the subject of our commercial relations, has been presented to Congress.

A duel was fought near Pittsburgh, (Pen.) the 8th ult. between Tarleton Bates, Esq. and a Mr. Stewart; in which the former was killed.—A political dispute originated this barbarous and fatal affray.

It is said that Gen. Eaton is compiling a History of the Intercourse between the United States and the Barbary powers, and of the late war with Tripoli.

A *Slate Quarry* has lately been discovered near Lebanon-Springs, State of New-York.—The Slate is said to be of a superior quality; and will doubtless prove an important public benefit.

It is reported at Washington, (says the New-York Gazette of Monday last,) that Bonaparte intends to demand a compensation for our trade with Hayti hitherto.

All the "*great news*" from Lisbon, about the accommodation of our disputes with Spain, it is said at the Southward, will turn out mere moon-shine.

The report of the arrival of the Rochefort squadron at Martinico was untrue.

BRITISH PUBLICATIONS.

The British list of new publications, for the month of September, 1805, mentions, 2 of biography, 3 on botany, 3 on education, 2 on horsemanship, 1 in history, 5 on medicine, 8 miscellanies, 6 novels 9 of poetry, 4 on politics, 21 on religion, 2 typographical, 6 of voyages and travels. 50 foreign books, on various subjects, were introduced during the month.

The *economy* of our present rulers, says a late writer, is something like that of certain alchymists, who have so far succeeded in their search after the philosopher's stone, as to find out a method of extracting gold from other metals, at a cost about ten times the value of the gold so acquired.

Closed Doors—Is still the order of the day at Washington. By our latest accounts Congress had sat in secret for *thirteen* days; and the subject of their deliberations was still unknown.—The reported adjustment of our differences with Spain, did not meet belief; indeed conjecture attributes the secret proceedings to relate to affairs with that nation.—*New London Gazette.*

MARRIED—At Little-Compton on the 23d ult. by the Rev. Mr. Shephard, Mr. *Lyndon Simmons*; to Miss *Mary Taylor*, (daughter of Philip Taylor, Esq.) both of that town.

DIED—In this town, on Saturday evening, the 25th ult. in the 66th year of his age, THOMAS TROMP TYRRELL, Esq. late of the Island of Jamaica, but for several years past, a very respectable inhabitant of this town, in which, early in life, he had laid the foundation of a good education.

Having returned to his native country, with a mind warmly impressed with affection for that of America, and acquired by successful industry, with a fair and unspotted reputation, a handsome competence, he preferred the enjoyment of it, in this more moderate clime, and accordingly came back to Newport—married an amiable widow Lady, and was, doubtless, anticipating the pleasing prospect of many happy years to come—when, alas!—so vain all dependence on sublunary bliss—he was violently attacked with a paralitic disorder, which deprived him totally of the use of his right side, and, in part, of speech;—in this situation he remained nearly two years, repeated shocks weakening his frame, hitherto healthy and robust, till, at length, exhausted nature sunk beneath the accumulated weight of disease.

The polite well-bred gentleman—the facetious, agreeable companion, and the serious unaffected Christian, were traits too conspicuous not to attract notice, and gain him general esteem, while the practice of domestic virtues eminently graced his character, and excited, at his dissolution, the sincere sorrow and regret of all his friends and connections.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Jan. 31.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Fame, Waldin,	New-York
Columbia, Borden,	Ditto
Abigail, Hazard,	Ditto
CLEARED,	*For*
Ship Commerce, Lawton,	Havanna
Schooner Pegasus, Hudson,	Ditto
Brig Friendship, Taggart,	Wilmington

Just Received, from New-York,

And for Sale at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

WAR IN DISGUISE;

OR, THE

FRAUDS OF THE NEUTRAL FLAGS.

One Volume Octavo—Price 8*s.* 3*d.*

THIS is the celebrated work just published in London, which is, in point of style, inferior to no production since the days of Junius. The contents of this singular book are not less interesting than its style—as the work is acknowledged to be written at the instigation of the English Ministry, and involves principles of the utmost commercial importance, to this as well as to every other maritime neutral country. In short, no person who has an interest, either direct or indirect, in commercial pursuits, should omit the perusal of this publication.

Feb. 1, 1806.

To be Sold, or Leased,

And possession given the 25th of March next.

THE estate belonging to the Marine Society, now in the occupation of Capt. John Warren, situated on Easton's point, bounded on Washington and Poplar Streets; a pleasant and airy situation.—Any person inclining to purchase, (which would be preferred) or hire, will please apply to the subscribers,

BENJAMIN PEIRCE,
WILLIAM WOOD,
EDWARD EASTON,
JOHN CAHOONE,
GEORGE TOPHAM,
} *Committee.*

Newport, January 28, 1806.

A FEW Quarter-casks of Old Sherry Wine—Havanna Sugar inboxes and barrels—and best retailing Molasses, to be Sold by SAMUEL VERNON, jun. Store No. 53, Long-Wharf.

Newport, Jan. 31, 1806.

FOR SALE,

THE well-known Sloop HUNTRESS, with all her appurtenances (completely fitted and furnished as a New-York Packet)—This vessel is ninety-nine Tons, eighteen months old, built of the best materials our country affords, and is the most commodious vessel ever yet established in that line.—Conditions liberal, and may be known by applying to

EARL and ALLSTON—or
JOHN G. & SAM. WHITEHORNE.

Newport, January 30, 1806.

TAKEN UP,

(A short Time since)

A CEDAR BOAT, about 12 feet keel.—The owner, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to

JOHN WEEDEN.

North-Kingstown, Jan. 25, 1805.

THE Honorable Court of Probate for the Town of Portsmouth, have allowed the further term of six months, from the eighth day of January, 1806, for the creditors of ELIZABETH HEFFERNAN, late of Portsmouth, Widow, deceased, to exhibit and make out their claims before the subscribers, commissioners upon said estate.—We will receive said claims at our respective dwellings, at any time within said term.—No account will be allowed, unless properly authenticated.

HENRY LAWTON,
ROBERT DENNIS, jun.

Portsmouth, January 24, 1806.

POETRY.

NATIVE GENIUS.

[The following original Song, was ſung at Georgetown, (Maryland,) at an Entertainment given to Captains DECATUR and STEWART. It is a native production, which the pride of a *Philenia* or *Menander*, would not bluſh to own.]

TUNE—ANACREON.

WHEN the warrior returns from the battle afar
To the home and the country he has nobly defended,
Oh! Warm be the welcome to gladden his ear,
And loud be the joys that his perils are ended!
In the full tide of ſong, let his fame roll along,
To the feaſt flowing board let us gratefully throng,
Where mixt with the olive, the laurel ſhall wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

Columbians! a band of thy brothers behold!
Who claim their reward in thy heart's warm emotion:
When thy cauſe, when thy honor urg'd onward the bold,
In vain frown'd the deſert—in vain rag'd the ocean,
To a far diſtant ſhore—to the battle's wild roar,
They ruſh'd, thy fair fame and thy right to ſecure.
Then, mixt with the olive, the laurel ſhall wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

In the conflict, reſiſtleſs, each toil they endur'd,
Till their foes ſhrunk diſmay'd from the war's deſolation;
And pale-beam'd the Creſcent, its ſplendor obſcur'd
By the light of the ſtar-ſpangled flag of our nation,
Where each flaming ſtar gleam'd a meteor of war,
And the turban'd heads bow'd to the terrible glare.
Then, mixt with the olive, the laurel ſhall wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

Our fathers, who ſtand on the ſummit of fame,
Shall exultingly hear, of their ſons, the proud ſtory,
How their young boſoms glow'd with the patriot flame,
How they fought, how they fell, in the midſt of their glory,
How, triumphant they rode o'er the wandering flood,
And ſtain'd the blue waters with infidel blood;
How, mixt with the olive, the laurel did wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

Then welcome the warrior return'd from afar,
To the home and the country he ſo nobly defended,
For the thanks due to valor now gladden his ear,
And loud be the joy that his perils are ended;
In the full tide of ſong, let his fame roll along,
To the feaſt-flowing board let us gratefully throng,
Where, mixt with the olive, the laurel ſhall wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

CANZONET.

FROM CAMOEN'S POEMS.

I WHISPER'D her my laſt adieu,
I gave a mournful kiſs;
Cold ſhow'rs of ſorrow bath'd her eyes,
And her poor heart was torn with ſighs;
Yet—ſtrange to tell—'twas then I knew
Moſt perfect bliſs.—

For Love, at other times ſuppreſs'd,
Was all betray'd at this—
I ſaw him weeping in her eyes,
I heard him breathe amongſt her ſighs,
And ev'ry ſob which ſhook her breaſt,
Thrill'd mine with bliſs.

The ſight which keen Affection clears,
How can it judge amiſs!
To me, it pictur'd hope; and taught
My ſpirit this conſoling thought,
That Love's ſun, though it riſe in tears,
May ſet in bliſs!

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. LXIX.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ON SUPREME POWER.

THAT which we either deſire or fear, I obſerve, doth ſeldom happen, but ſomething that we think not of, doth for the moſt part intervene; or if that fall out which we expect, it is not till we have given over the ſearch; as if God, in general, would teach that we are not wiſe enough to chooſe for ourſelves, and would therefore lead us to a deperdence on him.—Though God give not our deſires, yet he always imparts what is beſt for us.—How infinitely ſhould we entangle ourſelves, if we could ſit down and obtain our wiſhes, and this becauſe we ignorantly follow the body, and the blinded appetite, which regard only the ſhell or outſide; whereas God reſpecteth the Soul, and diſtributeth his favours accordingly.—Surely God will work alone, and man muſt not be of his counſel: nothing brings deſtruction on him ſooner, than when he preſumes to part the empire with God. If we are but patient, God will be profitable; but the time and means we muſt leave to him, at the ſame time our beſt endeavours muſt not ſleep. Do thy part with induſtry, and let Providence point the event. I have ſeen matters fall out ſo unexpectedly, as to endeavour to learn this leſſon from them—Never to deſpair, becauſe I have a God; and never to preſume, becauſe I am but a Man.

FOR SALE,

FORTY Hogſheads excellent Retailing Molaſſes.—For terms apply to
JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingſtown, Jan. 20, 1806.

WOOL-CARDING MACHINE.

THE Subſcribers reſpectfully inform the inhabitants of Richmond, and the adjacent towns, that they are now erecting a Machine for breaking and carding WOOL, at the mill of Joſeph Collins, near Perry's Iron-Works in Richmond, (R. I.)—Thoſe who favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done with neatneſs and deſpatch.—All favours will be carefully attended to, by
ISAAC COLLINS,
EDWARD KNEELAND.

N. B. The Machine will be ready by the firſt of June next.
Richmond, January 1, 1806.

THE creditors of *William C. Baen*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant, are notified to appear at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich on the laſt Monday in February next; to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, praying that the benefit of an act, made in the year A. D. 1756, for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.
THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

FOR SALE,

THIRTY Hogſheads of New Rum, by
JAMES PERRY.
Newport, Dec. 20, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.
At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Veivets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 4, 1805.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ,

Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handſome and well-choſen Aſſortment of freſh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities; caſſimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; ſerges and duffils; toilinet; caſſimeres; ſwan-down and Turkey-down for veſting; velvets; Engliſh and India checks; India cottons; a handſome aſſortment of furniture chintz and calicoes—ſome 4-quarter London prints; cotton and ſilk chambray muſlins; ſilk ſhawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madraſs; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive ſlate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh linens; bombazets; duroys; durants: ruſſels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long ſilk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.

Alſo juſt received from Boſton, and for ſale as above, one caſe of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.
Newport, January 10, 1805.

NOTICE.

ORDERS have been received from Government, for the completion of the collection of the direct Tax, ordered by Congreſs, July 14, 1798.—Therefore this is to inform thoſe who have not paid their tax, that unleſs they make an immediate ſettlement with the Collector, their eſtates muſt be advertiſed for ſale.
JOHN A. COLLINS,
Collector 1ſt Diſtrict.
Collector's Office, Dec. 17, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY's Meeting-Houſe.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Dec 7, 1805.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,
No. 6, *Market-Square,*

Offers for Sale, on the loweſt Terms, the following Aſſortment of GROCERIES, and other kinds of Goods, which he warrants to be of the firſt Quality, at Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

SHERRY, Lisbon and Malaga Wines.
Cognac Brandy; beſt Holland Geneva.
Jamaica, Weſt-India, New-England and Cherry Rum.
Molaſſes; Turks-Iſland Salt; 7 barrels good Vinegar.
Loaf, lump, white, powdered and brown Sugars.
Hyſon, hyſon-ſkin, ſouchong and bohea Teas.
Coffee; Boſton Chocolate, No. 1 and 2.
Freſh caſk Raiſins, Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves.
Cinnamon; Caſſia; Alſpice; Pepper; Ginger.
New-York Soap; Candles; Rice.
Virginia head Tobacco; Flotant Indigo; cotton and wool Cards; men's and women's Shoes.
Iron Shovels; hour and half-hour Glaſſes.
Sieve-Bottoms; Runlets, from 2, 4 and 6 gallons; Water Pails; Ship Buckets; Bed-Cords.
Deep-Sea Lines; Log-Lines; Cod-Lines.
Houſe-Bruſhes; Shoe-Bruſhes; 1 box Ticklinburghs.
Beſt Superfine FLOUR.
An aſſortment of Crockery and Glaſs Ware.
Alſo a good aſſortment of Cutlery, Hard Ware and Dry Goods; with many other articles, too tedious for an advertiſement.

TO BE LET,

The upper part of a Dwelling-Houſe, with a convenient Kitchen below, with the privilege of the Fountain-Water, leading into ſaid kitchen, with an excellent Cellar, clear from the high Tides.—Apply as above.
Newport, January 3, 1806.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,
At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Peterſburgh's clean Hemp
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck,
Ruſſia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molaſſes by the hogſhead; and as uſual, an extenſive aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

Meſſrs. MARCY & TREVETT,
Reſpectfully inform the Public,

THAT they ſhall open their SCHOOL on Monday the 18th inſt. in Clarke-ſtreet, near Waſhington-ſquare, late the reſidence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiouſly taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by ſingle and double Entry, &c—Thoſe who may intruſt them with their Children, may depend on the cloſeſt attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.

☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to thoſe who wiſh it.
Newport, Nov. 5, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, of the Houſe and Lot of Lot, in Farewell-Street, now occupied by *Jeremiah Austin*, is poſtponed, till ſome future day, of which Notice will be given.
BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 12th mo. 26th, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
At No. 118, Thames-Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargie; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.

Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.
By ſending the Dimenſion of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April* 19, 1805.

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE higheſt price paid for FLAX-SEED,
BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, Thames-Street,

For Sale as above, an extenſive Aſſortment of GROCERIES, Wholeſale and Retail.
ALSO,
A Conſignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitts Rum.
Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.
Newport, June 28, 1805

FOR SALE,
And poſſeſſion immediately given.

STORE, No. 78, Thames-ſtreet—one of the moſt convenient and beſt ſituated Stores in Newport, for any kind of buſineſs.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingſtown, Dec 4, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of
90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt Quality, for ſale, by
SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,
For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.
Newport, November 7, 1805.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.
HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broad cloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muſlin, &c. &c.—All of which, for caſh, will be ſold very cheap
Newport, May 24, 805.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,
On the 20*th day of February next (if fair weather, if not, the firſt day after) unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of at Private Sale,*

THAT Valuable FARM, on the South end of Prudence, containing 547 acres, formerly in Two Farms; and will be ſold ſeparate, or in one, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers—Poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next.—For further particulars apply to
JAMES ROBINSON,
Of Newport.
January 10, 1806

THE Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, have allowed the further term of ſix months from the ſecond day of December, 1805, for the creditors of WILLIAM SHAW, late of Newport mariner, deceaſed, to exhibit and make out their claims before the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners upon ſaid eſtate—We will attend upon ſaid buſineſs at the Counting-Room of MEIN and ROGERS, on the firſt Mondays in March, April and May next.
JOHN MEIN,
ROBERT ROGERS.
Newport, January 8, 1806.

FOR SALE,

A SMALL Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe and other buildings thereon, lying in North-Kingſtown, about two miles ſouth-weſt from Wickford on the country road—Alſo one half of a Lot of Land, and one-half of a Griſt-mill; the mill has a good run of cuſtom, and a remarkable good ſtream of water, there is three ſeparate mill-ſtreams, that comes into one head, that attends ſaid mill—Alſo eleven Lots of Land, lying in Wickford, two of which are excellent water-lots—For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber,
BERIAH WAITE.
N. B. Poſſeſſion will be given on the 25th of March next.
North-Kingstown, January 6, 1806.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed adminiſtrator on the eſtate of his Father, CHRISTOPHER CHAMPLIN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, merchant, deceaſed, and having given bond according to law, for the faithful diſcharge of the truſt thereby repoſed in him, requeſts all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt it, to exhibit them to him.
CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*
Newport, June 2, 1805.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for ſale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf

FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.
He has alſo for ſale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

TO LET,

A HOUSE on the Point pleaſantly ſituated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reaſonable terms. Poſſeſſion given immediately. Apply to
JOB SHEARMAN,
Who has juſt Received, and for Sale, a ſupply of new GOODS, bought with Caſh at Boſton—Alſo one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.
Newport, 11th mo. 22*d*, 1805.

S. MALBONE,
Offers for Sale the following Articles, at his Store, No. 51, *Thames-Street,*

BEST Holland's Gin per Pipe.
Glaſs Ware (aſſorted) per box.
Linens per do. or piece.
Ticklenburgs per do or do.
Iſle of France Indigo per cwt.
Do. Sugar per bag.
Havanna brown and white Sugars per box.
With a general Aſſortment of Groceries at Retail. *Newport, Dec.* 13, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE
On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown ſalt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Muſcle Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia bricks by the hundred.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale, the Dwelling-Houſe and Lot of Land, with a ſtore thereon, all in good repair, ſituated in Thames-ſtreet, which he now occupies.—For further particulars and terms apply to
SOLOMON V. LITTLEFIELD.
Newport, Nov. 5, 1805.

POETRY.

NATIVE GENIUS.

[The following original Song, was sung at Georgetown, (Maryland,) at an Entertainment given to Captains DECATUR and STEWART. It is a native production, which the pride of a *Philenia* or *Menander*, would not blush to own.]

TUNE—ANACREON.

WHEN the warrior returns from the battle afar
To the home and the country he has nobly defended,
Oh! Warm be the welcome to gladden his ear,
And loud be the joys that his perils are ended!
In the full tide of song, let his fame roll along,
To the feast flowing board let us gratefully throng,
Where mixt with the olive, the laurel shall wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

Columbians! a band of thy brothers behold!
Who claim their reward in thy heart's warm emotion:
When thy cause, when thy honor urg'd onward the bold,
In vain frown'd the desert—in vain rag'd the ocean,
To a far distant shore—to the battle's wild roar,
They rush'd, thy fair fame and thy right to secure.
Then, mixt with the olive, the laurel shall wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

In the conflict resistless, each toil they endur'd,
Till their foes shrunk dismay'd from the war's desolation;
And pale-beam'd the Crescent, its splendor obscur'd
By the light of the star-spangled flag of our nation,
Where each flaming star gleam'd a meteor of war,
And the turban'd heads bow'd to the terrible glare.
Then, mixt with the olive, the laurel shall wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

Our fathers, who stand on the summit of fame,
Shall exultingly hear, of their sons, the proud story,
How their young bosoms glow'd with the patriot flame,
How they fought, how they fell, in the midst of their glory,
How, triumphant they rode o'er the wandering flood,
And stain'd the blue waters with infidel blood;
How, mixt with the olive, the laurel did wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

Then welcome the warrior return'd from afar,
To the home and the country he so nobly defended,
Let the thanks due to valor now gladden his ear,
And loud be the joy that his perils are ended;
In the full tide of song, let his fame roll along,
To the feast-flowing board let us gratefully throng,
Where, mixt with the olive, the laurel shall wave,
And form a bright wreath for the brow of the brave.

CANZONET.

FROM CAMOEN'S POEMS.

I WHISPER'D her my last adieu,
I gave a mournful kiss;
Cold show'rs of sorrow bath'd her eyes,
And her poor heart was torn with sighs;
Yet—strange to tell—'twas then I knew
Most perfect bliss.—

For Love, at other times suppress'd,
Was all betray'd at this—
I saw him weeping in her eyes,
I heard him breathe amongst her sighs,
And ev'ry sob which shook her breast,
Thrill'd mine with bliss.

The sight which keen Affection clears,
How can it judge amiss!
To me, it pictur'd hope; and taught
My spirit this consoling thought,
That Love's fun, though it rise in tears,
May set in bliss!

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LXIX.

To aid the cause of Virtue and Religion.

ON SUPREME POWER.

THAT which we either desire or fear, I observe, doth seldom happen, but something that we think not of, doth for the most part intervene; or if that fall out which we expect, it is not till we have given over the search; as if God, in general, would teach that we are not wise enough to choose for ourselves, and would therefore lead us to a dependence on him.—Though God give not our desires, yet he always imparts what is best for us.—How infinitely should we entangle ourselves, if we could sit down and obtain our wishes, and this because we ignorantly follow the body, and the blinded appetite, which regard only the shell or outside; whereas God respecteth the Soul, and distributeth his favours accordingly.—Surely God will work alone, and man must not be of his counsel: nothing brings destruction on him sooner, than when he presumes to part the empire with God. If we are but patient, God will be profitable; but the time and means we must leave to him, at the same time our active endeavours must not sleep. Do thy part with industry, and let Providence point the event. I have seen matters fall out so unexpectedly, as to endeavour to learn this lesson from them—Never to despair, because I have a God; and never to presume, because I am but a man.

FOR SALE,

FORTY Hogsheads excellent Retailing Molasses.—For terms apply to
JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingstown, Jan. 20, 1806.

WOOL-CARDING MACHINE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the inhabitants of Richmond, and the adjacent towns, that they are now erecting a Machine for breaking and carding WOOL, at the mill of Joseph Collins, near Perry's Iron-Works in Richmond, (R. I.)—Those who favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness and despatch.—All favours will be carefully attended to, by
ISAAC COLLINS,
EDWARD KNEELAND.
N. B. The Machine will be ready by the first of June next.
Richmond, January 1, 1806.

THE creditors of *William C. Baen*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Merchant, are notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at East-Greenwich on the last Monday in February next; to shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of his petition, praying that the benefit of an act, made in the year A. D. 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.
THO. PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

FOR SALE,

THIRTY Hogsheads of New Rum, by
JAMES PERRY.
Newport, Dec. 20, 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for Sale,

AN assortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogshead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Best Holland Geneva per pipe.
1st and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-casks excellent Sherry Wine.
An assortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogshead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Best Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Also a general and large assortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glass-Ware, at Wholesale and Retail. Newport, Oct. 2, 1804.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have just received, in addition to their former assortment, a supply of new Goods, purchased in New-York with cash, which they are determined to sell as low by wholesale or retail, as can anywhere be purchased in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Best superfine English blue and black, and mixed ditto
Second and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Cassimeres
Fine shirting Cottons
Irish Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Cassimeres
Mens fine cotton Hose
Mens black and white English silk ditto
Mens white and black silk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parasoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins. &c.
Durants and Russells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-string Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muslins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit silk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-strings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5,4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 silk netted Shawls
Chambray Muslins
Very cheap India and English Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, June 4, 1805.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ,

Are now Opening, at their Auction-Store, a handsome and well-chosen Assortment of fresh European and India GOODS, which they offer at public or private Sale, among which are,

BROADCLOTHS of various colours and qualities: cassimeres; plains, coatings; baizes and flannels; serges and duffils; toilinet: cassimeres; swan-down and Turkey-down for vesting; velvets; English and India checks; India cottons; a handsome assortment of furniture chintz and calicoes—some 4-quarter London prints; cotton and silk chambray muslins; silk shawls; India manufactured white and buff do; 4-4 and 6-4 white and coloured camel-hair do. Madrass; Lungee, banno, linen and cotton handkerchiefs; black, olive slate, buff, pink and blue cambrics; linen do. 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens; bombazets; duroys; durants; russels and calimancoes; black, white and coloured long silk gloves; brown linens; threads of various colours, &c. &c.
Also just received from Boston, and for sale as above, one case of Ladies elegant Beaver Bonnets.
Newport, January 10, 1806.

NOTICE.

ORDERS have been received from Government, for the completion of the collection of the direct Tax, ordered by Congress, July 14, 1798.—Therefore this is to inform those who have not paid their tax, that unless they make an immediate settlement with the Collector, their estates must be advertised for sale.
JOHN A. COLLINS,
Collector 1st District.
Collector's Office, Dec. 18, 1805.

FOR SALE,

A FLOOR PEW, in the Rev. JOSHUA BRADLEY's Meeting-House:—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
Dec 7, 1805.

SAMUEL F. GARDNER,

No. 6, *Market-Square,*

Offers for Sale, on the lowest Terms, the following Assortment of GROCERIES, and other kinds of Goods, which he warrants to be of the first Quality, at Wholesale and Retail, viz.
SHERRY, Lisbon and Malaga Wines.
Cogniac Brandy; best Holland Geneva.
Jamaica, West-India, New-England and Cherry Rum.
Molasses; Turks-Island Salt; 7 barrels good Vinegar.
Loaf, lump, white, powdered and brown Sugars.
Hyson, hyson-skin, souchong and bohea Teas.
Coffee; Boston Chocolate, No. 1 and 2.
Fresh cask Raisins, Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves.
Cinnamon; Cassia; Allspice; Pepper; Ginger.
New-York Soap; Candles; Rice.
Virginia head Tobacco; Flotant Indigo; cotton and wool Cards; men's and women's Shoes.
Iron Shovels; hour and half-hour Glasses.
Sieve-Bottoms; Runlets, from 2, 4 and 6 gallons; Water Pails; Ship Buckets; Bed-Cords.
Deep-Sea Lines; Log-Lines; Cod-Lines.
House-Brushes; Shoe-Brushes; 1 box Ticklinburghs.
Best Superfine FLOUR.
An assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.
Also a good assortment of Cutlery, Hard Ware and Dry Goods; with many other articles, too tedious for an advertisement.

TO BE LET,

The upper part of a Dwelling-House, with a convenient Kitchen below, with the privilege of the Fountain-Water, leading into said kitchen, with an excellent Cellar, clear from the high Tides.—Apply as above.
Newport, January 3, 1806.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

EARL & ALLSTON,

At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Petersburgh's clean Hemp
Russia and Raven's Duck,
Russia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molasses by the hogshead; and as usual, an extensive assortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

Messrs. MARCY & TREVETT,

Respectfully inform the Public,

THAT they shall open their SCHOOL on Monday the 18th inst. in Clarke-street, near Washington-Square, late the residence of Mr. *William Bridges*;—where Youth will be carefully and expeditiously taught Reading grammatically, Writing, Cyphering, Geography, Book-Keeping, by single and double Entry, &c—Those who may intrust them with their Children, may depend on the strictest attention being paid to their morals and manner of behaviour.—Hours of Tuition from 9 to 12 o'clock in the morning; and from 2 to 5 in the afternoon.—The Evening School from 6 to 9 o'clock.—For further particulars apply at the School-Room.
☞ The Latin and Greek Languages, will be taught to those who wish it.
Newport, Nov. 5, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE Sale, at PUBLIC AUCTION, of the House and Lot of Lot, in Farewell-Street, now occupied by *Jeremiah Austin*, is postponed, till some future day, of which Notice will be given.
BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 12th mo. 26th, 1805.

Linseed Oil & Painter's Colours.

JAMES CAHOONE & SON,

At No. 118, Thames-Street,

HAVE FOR SALE,

LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Best London White-Lead.
Spanish Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigrease; Prussian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Lethargie; White Vitriol.
Painter's Brushes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Brushes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varnish.
Window-Glass and Putty.
Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry properly prepared.
By sending the Dimension of a House, Room, Vessel, &c. &c. their distant customers may be supplied with a sufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the shortest notice, with directions to use them. *April* 19, 1805.

FLAX-SEED WANTED.

THE highest price paid for FLAX-SEED,
BY
MEIN & ROGERS,
NO. 77, Thames-Street,
For Sale as above, an extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail.
ALSO,
A Consignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitts Rum.
Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

JOHN BAKER

HAS FOR SALE,

PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogshead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molasses by the hogshead.
500 bushels of Turks-Island Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.
Newport, June 28, 1805.

FOR SALE,

And possession immediately given.

STORE, No. 78, Thames-street—one of the most convenient and best situated Stores in Newport, for any kind of business.—For terms apply to JOHN HAZARD, jun.
South-Kingstown, Dec 4, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Petersburgh, consisting of
90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches square.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Russia and Raven's Duck, of the first Quality, for sale, by
SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,
For Cash, or unquestionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.
Newport, November 7, 1805.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPETS, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broad oloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muslin, &c. &c.—All of which, for cash, will be sold very cheap
Newport, May 24, 805.

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On the 20th day of February next (if fair weather, if not, the first day after) unless previously disposed of at Private Sale,

THAT Valuable FARM, on the South end of Prudence, containing 547 acres, formerly in Two Farms; and will be sold separate, or in one, as may best suit the purchasers—Possession given the 25th of March next.—For further particulars apply to
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Of Newport.
January 10, 1806

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ROBERT ROGERS.
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N. B. Possession will be given on the 25th of March next.
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